

ESTTA Tracking number: **ESTTA451413**

Filing date: **01/17/2012**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	85257100
Applicant	Retail Royalty Company
Applied for Mark	HAPPY APOTHECARY
Correspondence Address	THEODORE R. REMAKLUS WOOD, HERRON & EVANS, L.L.P. 441 VINE ST STE 2700 CINCINNATI, OH 45202-2814 UNITED STATES tremaklus@whe-law.com
Submission	Appeal Brief
Attachments	Appeal Brief.pdf ( 16 pages )(952286 bytes )
Filer's Name	Theodore R. Remaklus
Filer's e-mail	tremaklus@whe-law.com
Signature	/theodore r remaklus/
Date	01/17/2012

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

---

In re Retail Royalty Company, )  
 )  
Serial No. 85/257,100 )  
 )  
Mark: HAPPY APOTHECARY )  
 )  
Appeal Filed: November 30, 2011 )  

---

**APPLICANT'S APPEAL BRIEF**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

I.	INTRODUCTION .....	1
II.	FACTS .....	1
III.	ISSUE ON APPEAL.....	2
IV.	ARGUMENT .....	3
V.	CONCLUSION.....	8

## **TABLE OF AUTHORITIES**

### **Cases**

<i>In re Abcor Dev. Corp.</i> , 588 F.2d 811, 200 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1978).....	3
<i>In re Box Solutions Corp.</i> , 79 USPQ2d 1953 (TTAB 2006) .....	3
<i>In re Creative Goldsmiths of Washington, Inc.</i> , 229 USPQ 766 (TTAB 1986) .....	6
<i>In re Jim Crockett Promotions Inc.</i> , 5 USPQ2D 1455 (TTAB 1987) .....	6-7
<i>In re Nielsen Business Media, Inc.</i> , 93 USPQ2d 1545 (TTAB 2010) .....	5
<i>Plus Products v. Medical Modalities Associates, Inc.</i> , 211 USPQ 1199 (TTAB 1981).....	3
<i>University of Notre Dame du Lac v. J.C. Gourmet Food Imports Co.</i> , 213 USPQ 594 (TTAB 1982) ), <i>aff'd</i> , 703 F.2d 1372, 217 USPQ 505 (Fed. Cir. 1983).....	5

### **Statutes/Rules**

15 U.S.C. § 1056.....	1
TMEP § 1208.04.....	5

### **Other Authorities**

<i>American Heritage Dictionary</i> (Second College Ed. 1982) .....	4
<i>Cambridge Dictionaries Online</i> ( <a href="http://dictionary.cambridge.org">http://dictionary.cambridge.org</a> ) .....	4
<i>New Oxford American Dictionary</i> (Second Ed. 2005) .....	4
<i>Merriam-Webster Student Dictionary</i> ( <a href="http://www.wordcentral.com">www.wordcentral.com</a> ) .....	4-5

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Applicant, Retail Royalty Company, has appealed from the Examining Attorney's final refusal to register Applicant's mark HAPPY APOTHECARY of Application No. 85/257,100 for use in connection with "cosmetics" in Class 3 under Section 6 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1056, requiring that Applicant disclaim the word "Apothecary." The common meaning of the word "Apothecary" is someone who prepares and sells drugs and medicines, or a pharmacist. There is no evidence in the record that the word "Apothecary" is used to describe the source of non-medicinal cosmetics. "Apothecary" is not a common descriptive term for non-medicinal cosmetics, and the Examining Attorney's refusal to register the HAPPY APOTHECARY mark, and requirement that the word "APOTHECARY" be disclaimed, should be reversed.

## **II. FACTS**

Applicant applied for registration of the mark HAPPY APOTHECARY on the Principal Register on March 3, 2011 for "cosmetics" in Class 3.

On May 24, 2011, the Examining Attorney issued a Priority Action imposing a requirement that Applicant disclaim the word "Apothecary." The basis for the disclaimer requirement was the assertion by the Examining Attorney that the word "Apothecary" "merely describes an ingredient, quality, characteristic, function, feature, purpose or use of applicant's goods and/or services." In support, the Examining Attorney attached a page from merriam-webster.com that defined "Apothecary" as "one who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal purposes" or "pharmacy", and asserted that "the attached evidence shows this wording means 'pharmacy,' which describes that the goods are prepared by someone who makes the compounds for medicinal purposes."

Applicant filed a Response to the Office Action on July 15, 2011, refuting the disclaimer requirement. Applicant argued that the definition of an "Apothecary" showed that the word means a person "who prepares and sells drugs and medicines". However, Applicant's goods are not medicinal products, which are categorized into Class 5, they are cosmetics categorized in Class 3. Thus, the word "Apothecary" when used with cosmetics was not descriptive, but rather, has no meaning when used with cosmetics. Applicant also identified six registered marks for goods in Class 3 for which no disclaimer of "Apothecary" was required.

The Examining Attorney issued a Final Action on July 21, 2011, maintaining and making final the disclaimer requirement. The Examining Attorney maintained that, despite the fact that Applicant's goods are non-medicinal cosmetics, the word "Apothecary" was asserted to be descriptive because

this wording means "pharmacy," which describes that the cosmetic goods are prepared by someone who makes compounds for medicinal purposes. Further, it also describes that the cosmetic goods come from a pharmacy. Although pharmacies offer medicinal goods, they also offer cosmetic goods.

The Examining Attorney then cited to certain registrations in which the word "Apothecary" had been disclaimed, and included on-line materials showing that certain pharmacies sell cosmetics.

Applicant timely filed a Notice of Appeal on November 30, 2010.

### **III. ISSUE ON APPEAL**

The issue on appeal is whether the Examining Attorney erred in refusing registration of Applicant's HAPPY APOTHECARY mark and imposing a requirement that the word "Apothecary" be disclaimed from that mark where the mark is for use in connection with "cosmetics" in Class 3.

#### IV. ARGUMENT

The present application is limited to use of the HAPPY APOTHECARY mark in connection with non-medicinal cosmetics, and non-medicinal cosmetics in Class 3 only. As used in connection with such goods, the word "Apothecary" has no meaning and therefore need not be disclaimed.

The fact that the word "Apothecary" has no meaning with respect to non-medicinal cosmetics is not only relevant, it is dispositive on the disclaimer issue. It is well settled that the determination of whether a mark or a portion of a mark is descriptive, and hence subject to a disclaimer requirement, cannot be determined in the abstract. Rather, the determination must be made in relation to the particular goods or services for which the registration is sought. *In re Abcor Dev. Corp.*, 588 F.2d 811, 814, 200 USPQ 215, 218 (CCPA 1978). Moreover,

[t]hat a term may have other meanings in different contexts is not controlling. *In re Bright-Crest, Ltd.*, 204 USPQ 591, 593 (TTAB 1979).

The burden is initially on the United States Patent and Trademark Office to make a *prima facie* showing that the mark or word in question is descriptive from the vantage point of purchasers of applicant's goods and, where doubt exists as to whether a term is descriptive, such doubt should be resolved in favor of the applicant. *In re Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith, Inc.*, 828 F.2d 1567, 4 USPQ2d 1141, 1144 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

*In re Box Solutions Corp.*, 79 USPQ2d 1953, 1955 (TTAB 2006). Moreover, to be descriptive, the word must immediately convey information as to the qualities, features or characteristics of the goods and/or services with a "degree of particularity." *Plus Products v. Medical Modalities Associates, Inc.*, 211 USPQ 1199, 1204-1205 (TTAB 1981). In this case, the Examining Attorney has failed to make such a *prima facie* showing as the term "Apothecary" is not descriptive when used in connection with non-medicinal "cosmetics" in Class 3, the goods in the present application.

The common meaning of the word "Apothecary" is determined from dictionary definitions. Initially, the Examining Attorney cited one on-line dictionary, which provided the following meaning for that term:

**Definition of APOTHECARY**

**1** : one who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal purposes

**2** : PHARMACY

This definition shows that the common meaning of the term "Apothecary" is of a person who prepares and sells drugs for medicinal purposes. Although this definition includes as an alternative definition, a pharmacy, the remainder of the page shows that a "Pharmacist" – the person – would be a more accurate alternative modern example. Specifically, the definition provided by the Examining Attorney also provides synonyms, which are ignored by the Examining Attorney. These are "druggist, chemist [British], pharmacist." Thus, it is a person, and not a place, to which the word Apothecary refers. This is clear from definitions in other dictionaries. Specifically, as submitted by Applicant as Exhibit 1 to its July 15, 2011 Response, an "Apothecary" has the following meaning:

**apothecary** – One who prepares and sells drugs and medicines; pharmacist. *American Heritage Dictionary* at p. 119 (Second College Ed. 1982) (attached as Exhibit 1 to Applicant's July 15, 2011 Response)

In addition, other dictionaries likewise define a "Apothecary" as a person that makes and sells drugs, and not a place:

**apothecary** – a person who prepared and sold medicines and drugs. *The New Oxford American Dictionary* at p. 73 (Second Ed. 2005)

**apothecary** – a person who in the past made and sold medicines. *Cambridge Dictionaries Online* (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org>).

Moreover, the very definition cited by the Examining Attorney also refers the reader to "See apothecary defined for kids". That definition is:



Main Entry: **apothecary**

DRUGGIST . *Merriam-Webster Student Dictionary* (www.wordcentral.com).

Copies of these three additional definitions are attached hereto as Exhibit 1.<sup>1</sup>

These definitions clearly show that the word "Apothecary" means, and has meant, a person that prepares and sells drugs for medicinal purposes. There is no definition, and no ordinary meaning, that encompasses non-medicinal cosmetics such as those of the present applications.

The Examining Attorney acknowledged in the May 24, 2011 Priority Action that the meaning of "Apothecary" would only be descriptive of goods "prepared by someone who makes compounds for medicinal purposes." However, when confronted with Applicant's response that the cosmetics of the present application are non-medicinal (as they would have to be when filed in Class 3), the Examining Attorney then sought in the July 21, 2011 final Office Action to transform this ordinary meaning into something it is not by asserting that an apothecary is also known as a pharmacy (as shown above, it is not), that pharmacies are known to sell cosmetics, and thus the word is somehow descriptive of cosmetics themselves.<sup>2</sup> This convoluted argument by the Examining Attorney clearly demonstrates that the word "Apothecary" is not descriptive of cosmetics and is, at most, merely suggestive, as it shows that a consumer would be required to engage in significant mental gymnastics to view Applicant's HAPPY APOTHECARY mark and make a connection between the mark and cosmetics.

---

<sup>1</sup> It is well established that "[t]he Board may take judicial notice of dictionary evidence." *In re Nielsen Business Media, Inc.*, 93 USPQ2d 1545, 1547 n.3 (TTAB 2010), citing *University of Notre Dame du Lac v. J.C. Gourmet Food Imports Co.*, 213 USPQ 594, 596 (TTAB 1982), *aff'd*, 703 F.2d 1372, 217 USPQ 505 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *see also* TMEP § 1208.04.

<sup>2</sup> Of course, it is well known that modern "pharmacies" such as Walgreens carry a wide variety of goods, including laundry detergents, school supplies, electrical equipment and automotive supplies, but that does not render the word "pharmacy" descriptive of all those goods.

Where, as here, dictionary definitions show the word whose disclaimer is being required does not describe the applicant's goods or services, the disclaimer requirement is inappropriate. By way of example, in *In re Creative Goldsmiths of Washington, Inc.*, 229 USPQ 766 (TTAB 1986), the applicant sought to register the mark CREATIVE GOLDSMITHS and design for retail jewelry store services. Registration was refused in view of the applicant's failure to comply with the final requirement to disclaim the word "GOLDSMITHS." *Id.* at 766-67. On appeal, the refusal to register the mark and requirement of a disclaimer of the word GOLDSMITHS was reversed.

[W]e cannot agree with the Examining Attorney's conclusion in the present case that "GOLDSMITHS" is a common descriptive name for applicant's retail jewelry store services (or at least a salient activity provided in connection therewith) and as such must be disclaimed.

A common descriptive name is a common noun for a class of goods or services in connection with which it is used, that is, a term which has become so associated with a class of goods or services that its primary significance to the relevant public is as a name therefor, rather than as an indication of the source of the goods or services of any one producer. [Citations omitted.]

As noted above, the dictionary definition of "goldsmith" which the Examining Attorney himself has relied upon in the present case is "an artisan who makes vessels, jewelry, or other articles of gold." The portion of *Roget's International Thesaurus* relied upon by applicant indicates that "smiths" (such as goldsmiths, silversmiths, ironsmiths, blacksmiths, etc.) are a type of craftsmen who work with metal, as distinct from, and not synonymous with, jewelers. . . . Accordingly, we agree with applicant that the term "GOLDSMITH" is a common descriptive (or generic) name for an artisan who makes jewelry or other articles of gold, not for retail jewelry store services, and that there is no evidence that the term "GOLDSMITHS" is commonly used to describe retail jewelry store services. For the foregoing reasons, we conclude that the requirement for a disclaimer is not well taken.

*Creative Goldsmiths*, 229 USPQ at 768-69 (emphasis added). Similarly, in *In re Jim Crockett Promotions Inc.*, 5 USPQ2D 1455 (TTAB 1987), the mark at issue was "THE GREAT AMERICAN BASH" for promoting, producing and presenting professional wrestling matches.

The Examining Attorney required a disclaimer of the term "Bash" to which the applicant agreed.

On an appeal of the mark as being primarily geographically descriptive, the Board held the disclaimer requirement was improper because the word "Bash" did not describe the recited wrestling services and ordered the disclaimer deleted.

Although applicant disclaimed the word "Bash" in response to the Examining Attorney's definition of said word as "an important sports contest," we do not believe the disclaimer was necessary. We have reviewed six dictionaries, (various editions) in addition to that cited by the Examining Attorney and can find no definition of the word to mean "an important sports contest" in any but that cited. *See Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, 1961 & 1976; *Webster's New World Dictionary of The American Language*, College Edition 1962; *The Random House College Dictionary*, 1982; *Webster's Universal Unabridged Dictionary*, 1979; *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, New College Edition, 1976 and *The Dictionary of American Slang*, Second Supplemental Edition 1975. Since the *Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary*, 1980 was relied on to support definitions of the words in the mark, other than BASH, we assume that it did not contain the cited definition of "bash." Under the circumstances, we believe the more accepted (and thus better known) definition of "bash" is, as a noun, "a crushing or violent blow" and, as a verb, "to strike violently," certainly suggestive but not necessarily descriptive of services involving wrestling matches. The disclaimer is therefore unnecessary and in fact, not contemplated by Section 6. Accordingly, before this application proceeds to issue, the disclaimer should be deleted. *See In re Westland, Inc.*, 196 USPQ 703 (TTAB 1977).

*Crockett Promotions*, 5 USPQ2D at 1456 n.5.<sup>3</sup>

The same conclusion must be reached in this case. The dictionary definitions show that the word "Apothecary" is a common descriptive term when used to refer a person that makes and sells drugs for medicinal purposes. There is, however, no evidence that the word "Apothecary"

---

<sup>3</sup> Both Applicant and the Examining Attorney cited existing registrations in which the word "Apothecary" either was not (see Exhibit 2 to Applicant's July 15, 2011 Response) or was (see the July 21, 2011 Office Action) disclaimed. Applicant submits that none of these registrations was for cosmetics alone, nor is there any evidence as to why those that disclaimed "Apothecary" did so, and thus this information is not relevant to the determination in this case as to whether the word "Apothecary" is descriptive of cosmetics.

is commonly used to describe cosmetics, and the disclaimer requirement was imposed by the Examining Attorney in error.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

For all the foregoing reasons, the Examining Attorney erroneously imposed a requirement that Applicant disclaim the term word "Apothecary" as part of the mark HAPPY APOTHECARY for use in connection with "cosmetics" in Class 3. The refusal to register the mark must therefore be reversed and remanded with instructions for the disclaimer requirement to be withdrawn.

Respectfully submitted,

January 17, 2012

By: Theodore R. Remaklus  
Theodore R. Remaklus, Esq.  
Wood, Herron & Evans, L.L.P.  
441 Vine Street  
2700 Carew Tower  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202  
Tel: (513) 241-2324  
Fax: (513) 241-6234  
Email: tremaklus@whepatent.com

Attorney for Applicant  
Retail Royalty Company

# **EXHIBIT 1**

---

# **The New Oxford American Dictionary**

---

SECOND EDITION

FIRST EDITION

Elizabeth J. Jewell  
Frank Abate

SECOND EDITION

Erin McKean

**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

2005

► *adj.* abandoning a religious or political belief or principle. ► Middle English: from ecclesiastical Latin *apostata*, from Greek *apostatēs* 'apostate, runaway slave.' — **ap-o-stat-i-cal** /əˈpəˌstætɪkəl/ *adj.*

**ap-os-ta-tize** /əˈpəstəˌtɪz/ ► *v.* [*intrans.*] renounce a religious or political belief or principle. ► mid 16th cent.: from medieval Latin *apostatizare*, from *apostata* (see **APOSTATE**).

**a pos-te-ri-ori** /ˈɑːpəˌsti(ə)rēˈɔːr, -ˈɔːr, ɪ/ ► *adj.* relating to or denoting reasoning or knowledge that proceeds from observations or experiences to the deduction of probable causes. Compare with **A PRIORI**. ■ [*sentence adv.*] (loosely) of the nature of an afterthought or subsequent rationalization.

► *adv.* in a way based on reasoning from known facts or past events rather than by making assumptions or predictions. ■ (loosely) with hindsight; as an afterthought. ► early 17th cent.: Latin, 'from what comes after.'

**ap-os-tle** /əˈpəstəl/ ► *n.* (often **Apostle**) each of the twelve chief disciples of Jesus Christ. ■ any important early Christian teacher, esp. St. Paul. ■ (**Apostle of**) the first successful Christian missionary in a country or to a people: Kiril and Metodije, the Apostles of the Slavs. ■ a vigorous and pioneering advocate or supporter of a particular policy, idea, or cause: Leo Buscaglia, leading apostle of love and okayness. ■ a messenger or representative: apostles of doom and defeat. ■ one of the twelve administrative officers of the Mormon church.

The twelve Apostles were Peter, Andrew, James, John, Philip, Bartholomew, Thomas, Matthew, James (the Less), Judas (or Thaddaeus), Simon, and Judas Iscariot. After the suicide of Judas Iscariot his place was taken by Matthias.

► Old English *apostol*, via ecclesiastical Latin from Greek *apostolos* 'messenger', from *apostellein* 'send forth.' — **a-pos-tle-ship** /-ˌʃɪp/ *n.*

**Apos-tle Is-lands** an island group in northern Wisconsin, in Lake Superior.

**Apos-tles' Creed** a statement of Christian belief used in the Western Church, dating from the 4th century and traditionally ascribed to the twelve Apostles.

**Apos-tle spoon** (also **Apostle teaspoon**) ► *n.* a teaspoon with the figure of an Apostle or saint on the handle.

**a-pos-to-late** /əˈpəstəˌlæt, -lɪt/ ► *n.* (chiefly in Roman Catholic contexts) the position or authority of an Apostle or a religious leader. ■ a group of Apostles or religious leaders. ■ religious or evangelistic activity or works: our apostolate of hospitality to the elderly. ► late Middle English: from ecclesiastical Latin *apostolatus*, from *apostolus* (see **APOSTLE**).

**a-pos-to-lic** /əˈpəstəˌlɪk/ ► *adj.* Christian Church of or relating to the Apostles: apostolic writings | a simple apostolic life. ■ of or relating to the pope, esp. when he is regarded as the successor to St. Peter: an apostolic nuncio. ► Middle English: from French *apostolique* or ecclesiastical Latin *apostolicus*, from Greek *apostolikos*, from *apostolos* (see **APOSTLE**).

**Apos-to-lic Fa-thers** ► *plural n.* the Christian leaders immediately succeeding the Apostles.

**a-pos-to-lic suc-ces-sion** ► *n.* (in Christian thought) the uninterrupted transmission of spiritual authority from the Apostles through successive popes and bishops, taught by the Roman Catholic Church but denied by most Protestants.

**a-pos-tro-phe** /əˈpəstrəf/ ► *n.* a punctuation mark (') used to indicate either possession e.g., Harry's book; boys's coats) or the omission of letters or numbers (e.g., can't; he's; class of '99). ► mid 16th cent. (denoting the omission of one or more letters): via late Latin, from Greek *apostrophos* 'accent of elision', from *apostrophein* 'turn away', from *apo* 'from' + *strophēin* 'to turn.'

► The apostrophe is used to indicate missing letters or numbers (bo'sun; the summer of '63), to form some possessives (see **USAGE** at **POSSESSIVE**), and to form some plurals (see **USAGE** at **PLURAL**).

**a-pos-tro-phe** ► *n.* Rhetoric an exclamatory passage in a speech or poem addressed to a person (typically one who is dead or absent) or thing (typically one that is personified). ► mid 16th cent.: via Latin from Greek *apostrophē* 'turning away', from *apostrophein* 'turn away' (see **APOSTROPHE**).

**a-pos-tro-phi-zer** /əˈpəstrəˌfɪz/ ► *v.* [*trans.*] 1 Rhetoric address an exclamatory passage in a speech or poem to (someone or something). 2 punctuate (a word) with an apostrophe.

**a-poth-e-car-ies' meas-ure** /əˈpəθiˌkerɪz/ (also **apothecaries' weight**) ► *n.* historical systems of units formerly used in pharmacy for liquid volume (or weight). They were based respectively on the fluid ounce (= 8 drachms or 480 minims) and the ounce troy (= 8 drams or 24 scruples or 480 grains).

**a-poth-e-cary** /əˈpəθiˌkerɪ/ ► *n.* (*pl. -car-ies*) archaic a person who prepared and sold medicines and drugs. ► late Middle English: via Old French from late Latin *apothecarius*, from Latin *apotheca*, from Greek *apothēkē* 'storehouse.'

**ap-o-thegm** /ˈəpəˌθem/ (Brit. **ap-oph-thegm** /ˈəpəˌθem/) ► *n.* a concise saying or maxim; an aphorism. ► mid 16th cent.: from French *apophthegme* or modern Latin *apophthegma*, from Greek, from *apophthengesthai* 'speak out.' — **ap-o-theg-matic** /ˌəpəˌθetɪk/ *adj.*

**ap-o-them** /ˈəpəˌθem/ ► *n.* Geometry a line from the center of a regular polygon at right angles to any of its sides. ► late 19th cent.: from Greek *apotithenai* 'put aside, deposit', from *apo* 'away' + *tithenai* 'to place.'

**apoth-e-o-sis** /əˈpəθiˌeɪsɪs, -ˌθiˌeɪsɪs/ ► *n.* (*pl. -ses* /-ˌsɛz/) [*usu. in sing.*] the highest point in the development of something; culmination or climax: his appearance as Hamlet was the apotheosis of his career. ■ the elevation of someone to divine status; deification. ► late 16th cent.: via ecclesiastical Latin from Greek *apothēōsis*, from *apothēōn* 'make a god of', from *apo* 'from' + *theos* 'god.'

**a-poth-e-o-size** /əˈpəθiˌeɪsɪz, -ˌθiˌeɪsɪz/ ► *v.* [*trans.*] elevate to, or as if to, the rank of a god; idolize.

**ap-o-tro-pa-ic** /ˌæpəˌtrəˈpɑːɪk/ ► *adj.* supposedly having the power to avert evil influences or bad luck: apotropaic statues. ► late 19th cent.: from Greek *apotropaios* 'averting evil', from *apotrepein* 'turn away or from' + *-ic*. — **ap-o-tro-pa-i-cal-ly** /-ɪk(ə)li/ *adv.*

**app/ap/** ► *n.* Computing short for **APPLICATION** (sense 5).

**App-a-la-chia** /əˈpəˌlɑːtʃiə, -ˌlɑːtʃi-; -ˌlɑːtʃ-; -ˌlɑːtʃ-/ (also the **App-a-la-chians**) a mountain system in eastern North America that stretches from Quebec and Maine in the north to Georgia and Alabama in the south. Its highest peak, Mount Mitchell in North Carolina, rises to 6,684 feet (2,037 m).

**App-a-la-chian dul-ci-mer** ► *n.* see **DULCIMER**.

**App-a-la-chian Mount-ains** /əˈpəˌlɑːtʃi(ə)n, -ˌlɑːtʃi-; -ˌlɑːtʃ-; (also the **App-a-la-chians**) a mountain system in eastern North America that stretches from Quebec and Maine in the north to Georgia and Alabama in the south. Its highest peak, Mount Mitchell in North Carolina, rises to 6,684 feet (2,037 m).

**App-a-la-chi-an Trail** an approximately 2,000-mi. (3,200-km.) footpath through the Appalachian Mountains from Mount Katahdin in Maine to Springer Mountain in Georgia.

**ap-pall** /əˈpɒl/ ► *v.* (*-palled, -palling*) [*trans.*] (*usu. be appalled*) greatly dismay or horrify: bankers are appalled at the economic incompetence of some officials | [*as adj.*] (appalled) Alison looked at me, appalled. ► Middle English: from Old French *apallir* 'grow pale', from a- (from Latin *ad* 'to, at') + *pallir* 'to pale'. The original sense was 'grow pale', later 'make pale', hence 'dismay, horrify' (late Middle English).

**ap-palling** /əˈpɒlɪŋ/ ► *adj.* informal awful; terrible: his conduct was appalling. — **ap-pal-ling-ly** *adv.*

**Ap-pa-loo-sa** /əˈpəˌlɒsə/ ► *n.* a horse of a North American breed having dark spots on a light background. ► 1920s: from *Opelousas* in Louisiana, or *Palouse*, a river in Idaho.

**ap-pa-nage** /ˈæpənɪj/ (also **apa-nage**) ► *n.* archaic a gift of land, an official position, or money given to the younger children of kings and princes to provide for their maintenance. ■ a necessary accompaniment: there is a tendency to make microbiology an appanage of organic chemistry. ► early 17th cent.: from French, based on medieval Latin *appanare* 'provide with the means of subsistence', from *ad* 'to' + *panis* 'bread.'

**ap-pa-rat** /ˈæpəˌræt, -ˌræt/ ► *n.* chiefly historical the administrative system of a communist party, typically in a communist country. ► 1940s: Russian, from German, literally 'apparatus.'

**ap-pa-rat-chik** /ˌæpəˌrætʃɪk/ ► *n.* (*pl. -chiks* or *-chiki* /-ˌtʃiˌkɪ/) derogatory or humorous an official in a large organization, typically a political one: Tory apparatchiks. ■ chiefly historical a member of a communist party apparat. ► 1940s: from Russian, from *apparat* (see **APPARAT**).

**ap-pa-rat-us** /ˌæpəˌrætəs, -ˌrætəs/ ► *n.* (*pl. -us-es*) 1 the equipment needed for a particular activity or purpose: laboratory apparatus. See note at **TOOL**. ■ the organs used to perform a particular bodily function: the specialized male and female sexual apparatus. 2 a

complex structure within an organization or system: the apparatus of government. 3 (also **critical apparatus** or **apparatus criticus**) a collection of notes, variant readings, and other matter accompanying a printed text. ► early 17th cent.: from Latin, from *apparare* 'make ready for', from *ad* 'toward' + *parare* 'make ready.'

**ap-pa-rel** /əˈpərəl/ ► *n.* formal clothing. ■ (**apparels**) embroidered ornamentation on ecclesiastical vestments.

► *v.* (*-eled, -eling; Brit. -elled, -elling*) [*trans.*] archaic clothe (someone): all the vestments in which they used to apparel their Deities. ► Middle English (as a verb in the sense 'make ready or fit'; as a noun 'furnishings, equipment'): from Old French *appareiller*, based on Latin *ad* 'to' (expressing change) + *par* 'equal.'

**ap-pa-rent** /əˈpərənt, əˈp(e)ərənt/ ► *adj.* clearly visible or understood; obvious: [with clause] it became apparent that he was talented | for no apparent reason she laughed. ■ seeming real or true, but not necessarily so: his apparent lack of concern. See note at **OSTENSIBLE**. ► late Middle English: from Old French *aparant*, from Latin *apparent* 'appearing', from the verb *apparere* (see **APPEAR**).

**ap-pa-rent ho-ri-zen** ► *n.* see **HORIZON** (sense 1).

**ap-pa-rent-ly** /əˈpərəntli, əˈp(e)ərəntli/ ► *adv.* [*sentence adv.*] as far as one knows or can see: the child nodded, apparently content with the promise. ■ used by speakers or writers to avoid committing themselves to the truth of what they are saying: foreign ministers met but apparently failed to make progress.

**ap-pa-rent mag-ni-tude** ► *n.* Astronomy the magnitude of a celestial object as it is actually measured from the earth. Compare with **ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE**.

**ap-pa-rent so-lar time** ► *n.* Astronomy time as calculated by the motion of the apparent (true) sun. The time indicated by a sundial corresponds to apparent solar time. Compare with **MEAN SOLAR TIME**.

**ap-pa-rent time** ► *n.* another term for **MEAN SOLAR TIME**.

**ap-pa-ri-tion** /əˈpærɪʃən/ ► *n.* a ghost or ghostlike image of a person. ■ the appearance of something remarkable or unexpected, typically an image of this type: twentieth-century apparitions of the Virgin. ► late Middle English (in the sense 'the action of appearing'): from Latin *apparition* 'attendance', from the verb *apparere* (see **APPEAR**). — **ap-pa-ri-tion-al** /-ʃənəl/ *adj.*

**ap-peal** /əˈpiːl/ ► *v.* [*intrans.*] 1 make a serious or urgent request, typically to the public: police are appealing for information about the incident | she appealed to Germany for political asylum. 2 Law an application to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court: he said he would appeal against the conviction | [*trans.*] they have 48 hours to appeal the decision. ■ Baseball (of the defensive team) call on the umpire to rule a strike or out on a completed play. ■ (**appeal to**) address oneself to (a principle or quality in someone) in anticipation of a favorable response: I appealed to his sense of justice. 3 be attractive or interesting: the range of topics will appeal to youngsters.

► *n.* 1 a serious or urgent request, typically one made to the public: his mother made an appeal for the return of the ring. ■ an attempt to obtain financial support: a public appeal to raise \$120,000. ■ entreaty: a look of appeal on his face. 2 Law an application to a higher court for a decision to be reversed: he has 28 days in which to lodge an appeal | the right of appeal. ■ an address to a principle or quality in anticipation of a favorable response: an appeal to black pride. 3 the quality of being attractive or interesting: the popular appeal of football. ► Middle English (in legal contexts): from Old French *apel* (noun), *apeler* (verb), from Latin *appellare* 'to address', based on *ad* 'to' + *pellere* 'to drive.' — **ap-peal-er** *n.*

**ap-peal-ing** /əˈpiːlɪŋ/ ► *adj.* 1 attractive or interesting: the rural life is somehow more appealing | an appealing young woman. 2 (of an expression or tone of voice) showing that one wants help or sympathy: an appealing look. — **ap-peal-ing-ly** *adv.*

**ap-peals court** ► *n.* a court that hears appeals from a lower court.

**ap-pear** /əˈpiːə/ ► *v.* [*intrans.*] 1 come into sight; become visible or noticeable, typically without visible agent or apparent cause: smoke appeared on the horizon. ■ come into existence or use: the major life forms appeared on earth. ■ (of a book) be published: the paperback edition didn't appear for another two years.

**Pronunciation Key** ə ago; ər over; ʊ or, ə up; ɛr or, ər fur; a hat; ā rate; ā car; ʧ chew; e let; ē see; (ə)ə air; i fit; i by; (i)ə ear; ɪng sing; ō go; ō for; oī boy; ōō good; ōō goo; ou out; SH she; TH thin; Tt then; (h)w why; ZH vision

# Cambridge Dictionaries Online

British English

Look it up!

The most popular online dictionary and thesaurus for learners of English

HomeToolsResourcesTopic AreasOur Mobile Dictionary Apps

Cambridge University PressHelp



American Public University

Affordable, Quality Online Programs in English.

Start Now

[www.apu.apus.edu](http://www.apu.apus.edu)

Ads by Go

## apothecary

*noun* /əˈpɒθ.ə.kər.i/ /-ˈpɑː.θə.ker.i/ [C]

### Definition

449

a person who in the past made and sold medicines

(Definition of apothecary noun from the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus © Cambridge University Press)

VISUALTHESAURUS

Explore **apothecary** in the Visual Thesaurus »

- + Free Dictionary Toolbar for Browsers
- + Add Dictionary Search to iGoogle and your website

### Angie's List Doctors

Join & Find The Best Local Doctor. Angie's List Has Patient Reviews!

[www.AngiesList.com](http://www.AngiesList.com)

### Moonlighting Locum Jobs

Find the Locum Tenens job, schedule and pay that fits your lifestyle

[www.lindehc.com](http://www.lindehc.com)

### Starting a Practice?

Follow our 9 Steps to Starting a Successful Medical Practice

[www.MBAHealthGroup.com](http://www.MBAHealthGroup.com)

AdChoices

- + Become a fan on Facebook
- + Follow us on Twitter!

### Browse the Dictionary

- **apoplexy** *noun* (ILLNESS)
- **apostasy** *noun*
- **apostate** *noun*
- **apostle** *noun*
- **apostrophe** *noun*
- **apothecary** *noun*
- **apotheosis** *noun*
- **appal** *verb*
- **appalling** *adjective*
- **apparatus** *noun* (EQUIPMENT)
- **apparatus** *noun* (ORGANIZATION)

### Our dictionaries

- British English
  - American English
  - Business English
  - Learner's Dictionary
  - Essential British English
  - Essential American English
- 
- English-Spanish
  - Español-inglés
  - English-Turkish

### NEW “apothecary” in other dictionaries

in Spanish

### SMART Thesaurus

Synonyms and related words:

aetiology   chiropodist   **geriatrics**   gerontologist  
**neurosurgeon**   **OB**   oculist   oncology  
ophthalmology   optometrist   orthopaedic  
paediatrician   **pediatrician**   pharmacist  
pharmacology   physiology   podiatrist  
**toxicology**   virology   vivisectionist

See more results »

Topic: **Medical studies and the people who study them**




## Internet Explo webpage

### What you can try:



It appears you are connec





# WORD CENTRAL

SEARCH: ☒ Dictionary ☐ Thesaurus ☐ Rhyming

HOMEBUILD YOUR OWN DICTIONARYDAILY BUZZWORDGAMESFOR EDUCATORSBROWSE

## STUDENT DICTIONARY

One entry found for **apothecary**.

Main Entry: **apoth·e·cary** 

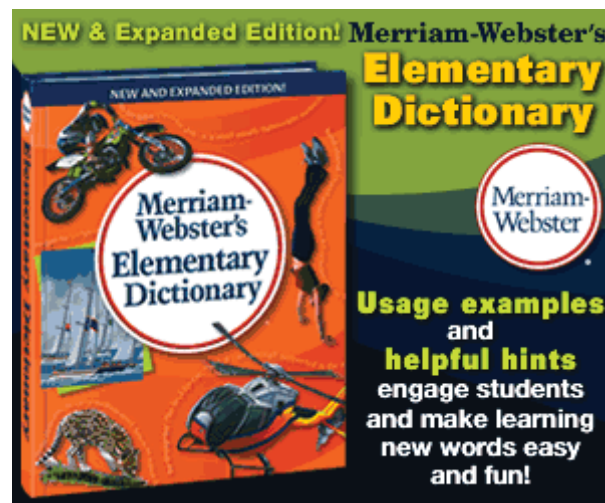
Pronunciation: **ə-ˈpāth-ə-ˌker-ē**

Function: *noun*

Inflected Form(s): *plural -car·ies*

: **DRUGGIST**

[Pronunciation Symbols](#)



Search for "apothecary" in:

- [Student Thesaurus](#)
- [Rhyming Dictionary](#)

Browse words next to "[apothecary](#)."